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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 17, 1919.
LABOR PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY
IRON TRADES STRIKE
BILL WOULD HANDCUFF WORKERS
THE STEEL STRIKE
THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE



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of Labor

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 163—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brooklyn Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. E. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 23—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—365 Russ Building.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building, headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 163—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 34—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 33 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 33 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom street.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.

Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 200 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Labor Provisions of the Treaty

Law and Legislative Committee Report on the Labor Provisions in the Peace Treaty. San Francisco, September 25, 1919.

The Peace Conference at Paris had for its main objects:

1. To prevent future wars; and
2. To improve the world as a place for human life and labor.

To establish the first of these objects, the representatives of 35 nations proposed the League of Nations.

To provide an instrumentality to accomplish the second object, the Paris conference proposed the organization of a representative body to prepare and submit for consideration and action by the legislatures of all affiliated nations, proposals for uniform labor legislation.

This is the first peace treaty in the history of the world which takes cognizance of the interests of labor and seeks to ameliorate the conditions of the working people of the world by the establishment of a separate representative international labor conference, for the promotion of the interests of labor.

Article 386, or Part XIII, of the Peace Treaty, enumerates the objects of the International Labor Conference, and reads as follows:

"Whereas, The League of Nations has for its objects the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice; and

"Whereas, Conditions of labor exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperiled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required, as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day or week, the regulation of labor supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of technical and vocational education and other measures."

From above enumeration, it is clear that the treaty grants complete authority to the International Labor Conference to discuss and propose any measure whatever intended to improve the conditions of the labor of the world, and which each nation signatory of the treaty agrees to bring before its legislative body as a direct proposal for legislation to be acted upon within one year or at the latest within 18 months after the close of the session of the conference that proposed such measure.

The organization of the labor of the world is to be established as follows:

The original members of the League of Nations shall be the original members of the organization, and thereafter membership in the said League of Nations shall carry with it membership of the said organization.

The permanent organization is composed of (1) the General Conference of the representatives of the members and (2) the International Labor Office.

The General Conference is held at least once a year, and there are four representatives for each of the members of the league. Of said four representatives two shall be government delegates, one employer and one employee, and the two others shall be delegates representing respectively the employers and the employees of their nation. Each delegate may have not to exceed two advisers for each item upon the calendar of the conference. Such advisers may speak on their particular subject, but have no vote, unless obtaining a certificate of appointment as a deputy of the delegate, in which case the adviser may both speak and vote on the particular question for which he is employed.

The meetings of the Conference are to be held at the seat of the League of Nations, or at such other place as may be agreed upon at the previous conference.

The International Labor Office shall be established at the seat of the league.

This office is under the control of 24 persons, of which 12 persons are representatives of the governments, six representatives of employers and six of employees. Of the 12 representing the governments, eight shall be nominated by the members which are the chief industrial nations, to be decided by the Council of the League of Nations. Members of the governing body shall serve for a term of three years. They shall elect among themselves a chairman, fix their rules of procedure and times of meeting. They shall also elect a director of the International Labor Office, who shall be responsible for the conduct of the office and perform such duties as may be fixed by the governing board. The director has authority to appoint the staff of his office, and must select same from different nationalities. And a certain number of the staff must also be women.

The functions of the International Labor Office shall include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor, and particularly the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the conference with a view to the conclusion of international conventions, and such special investigations as may be ordered by the conference.

The International Labor Office shall prepare the program for discussions and subjects of action, the so-called agenda of the meetings of the conference.

It will edit and publish in French and English and such other languages as may be decided on, a paper dealing with problems of industry and employment and which are of international interest.

The International Labor Office shall be entitled to the assistance of the secretary general of the League of Nations in any matter in which it can be given.

Each of the members of the League of Nations will pay the traveling and subsistence expenses of its delegates and their advisers and of its representatives attending the meetings of the conference or the governing body, as the case may be. All other expenses of the International Labor Office and meetings of the conference or governing body shall be paid by the League of Nations out of the general funds of the league.

And the director of the labor office shall be responsible to the secretary general of the league for the proper expenditure of all moneys paid to him under this article.

The agenda for all meetings of the conference shall be settled by the governing body, who shall consider any suggestion as to agenda that may be made by the government of any of the members or by any representative organization of employers or employees recognized for the purpose of suggesting names for selection as delegates to the conference. The director shall act as the secretary of the conference, and shall transmit the agenda so as to reach the members of the league four months before the meeting of the conference, and through them, the non-government delegates when appointed. If any member of the league makes objection to the consideration of a subject on the proposed agenda, the objection must be circulated to all the members of the league who may by two-thirds vote overrule the objection and decree that the subject be included in the program or agenda for the next meeting.

By a two-thirds vote of the delegates present at a conference other matters not upon the agenda may also be considered by the conference. The conference selects its own president and committees. Except as otherwise provided in the treaty the conference decides all questions by a majority vote of the delegates attending the conference.

When a decision is reached on any subject, the conference shall determine whether the proposal shall take the form of (a) of a recommendation to be submitted to the members of the league for consideration with a view to effect being given it by legislation or otherwise, or (b) of a draft international convention for ratification by the members of the league. In either case a majority of two-thirds cast by the delegates present shall be necessary on the final vote for adoption of the recommendation or the draft convention, as the case may be.

In framing any recommendation or draft convention of general application the conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization, or other special circumstances make the industrial conditions substantially different, and shall suggest the modification, if any, which it considers necessary to meet the case of such countries.

The secretary general has charge of transmitting and recording all the correspondence and action of the members on the recommendations and draft conventions submitted to him by the conference.

In the case of a federal state, like the United States, the power of which to enter into conventions on labor matters is limited, it shall be in the discretion of the government to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply in the same manner as in the case of recommendations, that is they are submitted to the legislatures of the several states for consideration and action.

All recommendations and draft conventions are subject to the following principle:

"In no case shall any member be asked or required, as the result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention, by the con-

ference, to lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned."

Any convention so ratified shall be registered by the secretary-general of the League of Nations, but shall only be binding upon the nations so ratifying it.

If any convention coming before the conference fails to secure a two-thirds vote in its favor, it may nevertheless be within the right of any member to ratify the same and any convention so ratified shall be registered with the secretary-general.

Each member of the league is required to report to the International Labor Office on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the conventions to which it is a party. All such reports shall be laid before the next general conference.

Industrial associations of employers or employees may make complaints against its government if it fails to effectively observe any convention made by it, and the governing body of the International Labor Office shall communicate such complaints to that government and request it to make such explanation as it may on the subject of such grievance. If the government fails to issue an explanation, or if the statement is unsatisfactory, the facts may be published by the International Labor Office.

Governments may likewise file complaints against other governments failing to observe their conventions, in which case the labor office acts in a similar manner and also appoints a commission of inquiry to ascertain the facts of the case. A delegate to the conference is accorded the same privilege, to make complaints and compel an explanation or investigation. In cases where governments are involved they shall have the right to send a special representative to take part in the proceedings before the governing body of the International Labor Office.

Specific rules are laid down for the constitution of the commission of inquiry, which it is not necessary to describe in this brief explanation of the International Labor organization. The following, however, may be of interest as to the manner of enforcement of the verdicts of the commission of inquiry.

"The secretary-general of the League of Nations shall communicate the report of the commission of inquiry to each of the governments concerned in the complaint and shall cause it to be published. Each of these governments shall within one month inform the secretary-general of the League of Nations whether or not it accepts the recommendations contained in the report of the commission; and, if not, whether it proposes to refer the complaint to the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations."

The decision in any such case of the International Court of Justice shall be final, and in its decision the court shall indicate the measures, if any, of an economic character which it considers appropriate, and which other governments would be justified in adopting against a defaulting government. If the defaulting government fails within the time specified in the decree to carry out its recommendations, any other member of the league may put in force against such defaulting member the economic measures recommended by the court. In case the defaulting government complies with the ruling of the court, it may call for a commission of inquiry to verify the fact, and when such inquiry substantiates its claim, no member of the league shall continue the economic measures employed against it.

It will be seen that the organization of the world labor organization for the institution of labor organization is established upon the model of existing national labor organizations, or federations such as the American Federation of Labor. The boycott is used as the great means of compelling recognition of the measures adopted

in conformity with the laws of the organization. Amendments may be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the conference and take effect when ratified by the states whose representatives compose the council of the League of Nations and by three-fourths of the members.

The first meeting of the labor conference is called for next month at Washington, D. C. The agenda for the meeting are fixed in the treaty and read as follows:

1. Application of principle of 8-hour day or of the 48-hour week.

This is of extreme importance at the present time by reason of the fact that there are now enacted general eight-hour laws in several countries, and all these laws provide for exemptions and deviations to fit the conditions of different industries, and there is great need for the formulation of general principles to be applied alike in the industries of the various countries concerned.

2. Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.

3. Women's employment. (a) Before and after childbirth, including the question of maternity benefit. (b) During the night. (c) In unhealthy processes.

4. Employment of children. (a) Minimum age of employment. (b) During the night. (c) In unhealthy processes.

5. Extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Berne in 1906, on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

As a guidance for practical and necessary proposals for labor legislation to be worked out and put into effect by means of the machinery for international legislative co-operation just described, the treaty lays down nine methods or principles, which we quote without further explanation except the first one, which through the opposition of Delegate Andrew Furuseth at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor has attracted more general attention and discussion as to its proper meaning and function.

The first of these general principles, with its introduction, reads:

"The high contracting parties, recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance, have framed to further this end, the permanent machinery provided for in Section 1 and associated with that of the League of Nations. They recognize that differences of climate, habits, and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition make strict uniformity in the conditions of labor difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do, that labor should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labor conditions which all industrial communities should endeavor to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

"Among these methods and principles, the following seems to the high contracting parties to be of special and urgent importance:

"First: The guiding principle above enunciated that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce."

The plain meaning of the phrase: "Labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or an article of commerce," is that labor is something more than a commodity or article of commerce that can be bought and sold according to the supply and demand and the market price.

What that more is to be, depends upon what the nations of the world through the instrumentality of the International Labor Conference can agree upon and put into effect. It will be an evolutionary and progressive development, and



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permits the development of labor conditions into the highest attainable state of perfection or improvement. If better relations be established between capital, labor and the public as represented by government and society in general, and improvements in those relations should take the form of profit-sharing, public ownership and operation, partnership, or any other form whatsoever that will prove practical and effective to promote and establish industrial and social justice, it is covered and included in the meaning of the phrase: "Labor is not merely a commodity or article of commerce."

On page 401 of the proceedings of the Atlantic City convention, in his speech against the League of Nations and the peace treaty, Delegate Furuseth spoke as follows on this phrase:

"They changed the proposition that 'labor is not a commodity or an article of commerce'—you know that expression from the Clayton act. And what does that constitution-making body do when it is called together again? Upon the motion of Mr. Borden of Canada, they make that to read: 'The labor power of a human being is not 'merely' a commodity or article of commerce.' Changing an absolute negative to an equally absolute positive. In order that you may understand the absolute meaning of it, I will draw a parallel. Somebody says Andrew Furuseth is a scab; somebody else doesn't like that and proposes a resolution that he is not a scab; somebody amends it to read that he is not 'merely' a scab; and that is what you get, and that is what you are asked to indorse."

The illustration used by Delegate Furuseth is clever and may serve to mislead the unthinking of those who fail to analyze the real meaning of the words used.

Furuseth illustrates his argument by using the word "scab" in the place of "commodity." The latter word is colorless in respect to any moral quality, while the former implies that the person to whom the word is applied is of a detestable character. If Furuseth had instead of the morally colorful word "scab" used the colorless word "man," and compared the meaning in the two phrases Furuseth is a man, and Furuseth is not merely a man, everybody, whatever his opinion may be will understand that the word merely implies simply that Furuseth is something additional, something more than implied in the simple expression man.

Furuseth commits also another error in his interpretation of the phrase that labor is not merely a commodity or article of commerce as compared with the phrase of the Clayton Act. He states that the phrase of the peace treaty is an absolute positive statement and that the phrase of the Clayton Act is an absolute negative statement. By thus characterizing the two phrases he makes a tacit implication that the two statements are contradictory, which would be an absolute falsehood. The Clayton Act states in negative form, that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce. The contradictory of this would be the statement in positive form that the labor of a human being is a commodity or article of commerce. The contradictory of this would be the statement in positive form that the labor of a human being is a commodity or article of commerce. When we amend this and say that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or an article of commerce, we imply that though labor may be so regarded, it should not be so regarded, but regarded as something more, or different than an ordinary commodity or article of commerce. Can the world close its eyes to the fact that in the past and largely also in the present labor is regarded merely as a commodity and article of commerce? If this be a fact, and who can deny, then what wrong against labor is there in saying that it should not be so regarded? The phrase used in the peace treaty

is broad enough to include any definition that may be adopted from time to time to indicate labor's position in the economic and social life of the nation, on the express condition that it be not limited to the old idea of being simply a commodity or article of commerce. The wording of this clause of the treaty permits a progressive development that labor's function in society and the only way in which such progressive development can be secured in an orderly and peaceful way is by adopting the machinery provided in the treaty. Truly human labor is on a higher plane than the labor of a horse or a machine, and he is purposely blind to labor's interest who will not accept the statement of this principle that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

In this connection, permit us to point out, that the object of the phrase in the Clayton Act was to prohibit a court when issuing injunctions to regard labor as a commodity or article of commerce, that is to say as property. By the Clayton Act Congress told the federal courts that labor was not to be interpreted by them as property, or that the right to labor was a property right, but that labor was to be considered as of a special character, and so intimately connected with the person of the laborer, that it was to be treated as a personal right and therefore not subject to the legal process of injunction. The purpose of the phrase in the peace treaty is broader and more comprehensive, including economic as well as legal considerations.

We may, in this connection, quote from one of the oldest documents in human history, the book of Deuteronomy, chapter 8, verse 3, from which mankind has derived the saying that man does not live by bread alone, meaning figuratively that while physical man can live and must live on physical food, that is not sufficient for him, but he must also develop his intellect and soul, live on spiritual food as well, the word of God and the truths of conscience, if he would be a man in the full sense of the word. Man does not live merely on bread, and his wants are not merely those that bread can satisfy.

The other special and important methods and principles urged upon the world for adoption and formulated in the peace treaty are:

"Second: The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

"Third: The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

"Fourth: The adoption of an eight-hour day or a forty-eight hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

"Fifth: The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

"Sixth: The abolition of child labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

"Seventh: The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

"Eighth: The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

"Ninth: Each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to insure the enforcement of laws and regulations for the protection of the employed."

Who is there of such little vision that he can not understand the tremendous advance in world efficiency if the foregoing principles be adopted by all the civilized nations. Of such importance

are the labor provisions considered to the development of the economic welfare of the world that the treaty provides further, that notwithstanding that Germany will not be admitted at once to the League of Nations she will almost immediately be entitled to full participation in the machinery of international labor legislation, it being provided that her delegates to the International Labor Conference shall be admitted to the second of these conferences and thereafter. By reason of the refusal of her northern neutral neighbors to send delegates to the conference at Washington unless Germany be also represented, there is a possibility that a special dispensation may be granted in that respect, and it may be also expected that a number of other nations will be similarly represented although their governments may not yet have signed the treaty or entered the membership of the League of Nations.

We have heard of no valid objections to the labor provisions of the peace treaty even from those sources which for political reasons may object to the plan for a League of Nations.

The labor program outlined in the treaty is only a beginning, as the preamble to the labor provisions are as far-reaching in their scope as to permit the machinery to be used in whatever direction and to whatever extent that may be de-

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sired by the peoples of the world. It is a perpetual charter for the orderly development of labor's aims until there shall be no labor problems to solve, and the laborer shall not only obtain the full product of his labor but also obtain a practical and logical method of ascertaining what it is that he should receive in return for his labor.

The laborer is worthy of his hire, and as under civilized conditions laborers must co-operate with one another to produce everything needed to satisfy their wants, it follows that the labor provisions of the pending treaty are the first attempt in history to realize these great ideals of the human family.

Labor has nothing to lose by the adoption of this plan for international labor legislation, it has everything to gain, and your committee therefore respectfully submits that it be endorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council.

WILLYS SIX UNFAIR

To all Central Labor Unions, State Federations and Labor Papers.

Greeting: Your attention is called to the extensive advertising campaign being waged by the Willys-Overland Automobile Company for the disposal of its stock. Practically every daily newspaper of any prominence carries a large ad covering the wonderful opportunities for investors.

When you realize that we have waged a battle against this unfair concern for over five months and cut their production in half you can readily see why they are desirous of disposing of some of their stock. They need it to crush labor and to destroy the right of collective bargaining. They also are advertising from Coast to Coast for labor and conveying the impression that the strike has been settled. Each week we are able through our pickets to turn away hundreds of men who have been lured to Toledo by false statements only to find that the strike is still on. These men come from every State in the Union, have their transportation paid and are left on our hands to get out of town. The new cars manufactured by this company are known as the New Willys Six and their flivver which is known as the Q-4.

We have the situation well in hand and all this camouflage advertising does not deceive us locally but it may have its effect on industrial centers outside of Toledo and we urge your central body to give the widest publicity that this fight is still on. Five months is a long time to wage a battle of this kind but we are not downhearted and our slogan is "stick." Thanking your central body and local unions for your assistance to date and urging your continued cooperation we beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
TOLEDO CENTRAL LABOR UNION,
OLIVER MYERS, President,
JOHN J. QUINLIVAN, Secretary.

PROFIT IN RACE PREJUDICE.

In his report to the general convention of the Coopers' International union, General President Hughes urged the delegates to realize that employers were making race prejudice between the white and colored coopers profitable. The unionist showed that the manufacture of slack barrels was largest in the south and that the product of this unorganized territory is shipped into northern markets and comes into direct competition with organized northern cooperage plants.

"We must bend our efforts," said President Hughes, "toward unionizing our colored coopers and stabilize in a comparative way their wage scales and working conditions."

"We recognize the colored cooper equally as a producer of cooperage and guarantee to him the full protection of our organization on all matters affecting his daily working life."

BILL WOULD HANDCUFF WORKERS.

Hearings on the Cummins railroad bill before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has developed that it is the most drastic measure ever proposed against labor. No analysis yet given publicity has brought out its most glaring features. Samuel Gompers startled the Senators when he declared in opposing the bill:

"When during the stress of war the government was compelled to take over the railroads their employees were free men. Now it is proposed that the railroads be given back to their private owners with the employees handcuffed."

Here are some of the most drastic provisions:

The bill provides that the government shall arbitrarily make the wages and fix the hours and working conditions for the employees of private companies. This is the method proposed:

A board of five members, to be known as the Railway Transportation Board, shall be appointed by the President. This board has the final say in all matters concerning wages, hours and working conditions. The eight-hour day can be changed at will by this board. A committee on wages and working conditions is provided for to be composed of an equal number of representatives of employees and officials. This committee (which is camouflaged for the real purpose) will hear all requests for changes in wages and conditions. Whatever the members agree to is passed on by the board. It can veto or approve any recommendation of the committee. The board's decision is final. There is no appeal from its action. No provision is made for mediation, conciliation or voluntary arbitration.

After the decision is made the employees are "handcuffed," as President Gompers charges. If two or more of them object to the decision and agree to quit work each can be fined \$500 or imprisoned, or both, for conspiracy.

The Adamson law provided that railroad employees should have a basic eight-hour day. It is still the law. The Railroad Transportation Board, which will be the supreme court in all matters regarding wages and hours, can make any change at any time. There is no appeal. It is to be presumed that all members of the board will be anti-labor. Even if one represents labor

he will be in such a minority he can make no successful protest.

The bill also provides for a "company union." A certain portion of the earnings are set aside in a fund to be known as the "employees welfare fund." President Gompers testified that "welfare work" adopted by non-union employers was "Hellfare work." He also charged that its intention was to encourage or induce employees to not join the brotherhood unions.

It was hinted several times in the hearings that the motive behind such a drastic measure was to force the labor people to agree finally to a compromise establishing compulsory arbitration. Senator Cummins, author of the bill and chairman of the interstate commerce committee, appeared determined to force the bill through, however. During President Gompers entire time on the stand the Senator did not ask a question. He defended the bill, however, when President Gompers charged that no penalty was provided for officials going on strike.

The most dangerous part of the bill is the provision that the wages, hours and working conditions shall be determined by the board of five members. The decision of the board must be obeyed. There is no middle ground. It is the court of last resort.

"The bill if enacted into law will not stop strikes," said President Gompers to the committee. "It will be the cause of strikes." He then explained how New Zealand, the "country without strikes," has found its arbitration law, which forbids strikes, not possible of enforcement.

"Labor must be given the right to work out its own destiny," he said.

"The country is anxious that the danger of a general strike on railroads shall be removed," said Senator Underwood. "What should be done to make it impossible for such strikes?"

"Nothing," replied President Gompers.

BUTCHERS.

John F. Hart, international president and Dennis Murray, president of the California State Federation of Butchers, is en route to Portland and Seattle. They will be gone about two weeks on a tour of inspection and will return to San Francisco, when Hart will leave for the East.

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IRON TRADES STRIKE.

There has been no change of any consequence in the situation relating to the strike of the iron trades mechanics of the Bay region during the past week other than that many men are leaving this section and going elsewhere for employment. To such an extent has this plan developed that there is danger that in the event of a settlement, unless it comes promptly, there will be a shortage of mechanics.

Some of the shipyard employers have been desperately endeavoring to convince the general public that they are not responsible for the strike and that they did not repudiate their agreement with the unions. The fact remains, however, that the unions asked for an increase in pay of 20 cents per hour last spring and that during July conferences were held in this city between representatives of the unions, the employers and the Shipping Board during which an agreement was reached wherein the employers agreed to an increase of 8 cents per hour. This was not satisfactory to the unions, but in order to maintain industrial peace on the Pacific Coast the representatives of the men accepted the offer which was submitted to a referendum vote of the various organizations and accepted. Things went along as usual, the men feeling certain that the new wage scale was to be put into effect at the time agreed upon, which was October 1st. A couple of weeks before that date it became apparent that the employers were endeavoring to so manipulate affairs as to avoid payment of the increase and the men began to making preparations to take a stand to force observance of the conclusions reached by the representatives of all parties to the conferences which began in July and lasted several weeks. The employers positively have violated an agreement voluntarily entered into with the iron trades unions and any amount of shifting and evading will not wipe out the fact. On the other hand the iron trades unions are proud of their record in keeping every agreement entered into with the employers.

As evidence that the employers conceded they had an agreement to pay the increase of 8 cents per hour the following telegram sent by them to James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in Washington, is proof positive:

"A special meeting of our division has been called to consider your telegram September 8th, addressed to Mr. A. S. Gunn. It not only was the impression, but it was our positive understanding in conference that the agreement reached was to cover the shops which are members of our organization, the California Metal Trades Association. Unless this is the case we fear serious difficulties in putting into effect or carrying out agreement. Your statement that you had no opportunity of discussing agreement with California Metal Trades Association was due to the fact that you made the statement that the agreement reached would most certainly cover that association. Some definite quick action on your part to insure uniform wage conditions in the metal trades industry in the district is absolutely necessary."

This telegram was the result of the San Francisco Iron Trades Council having asked for a conference to put the new scale into effect in the outside shops, and the employers admit that the agreement covered the outside shops as well as the shipyards. They are now endeavoring to persuade the public they had no agreement at all.

As the situation now stands the unions are making preparations for a protracted struggle and each has the full support of the international organization with which it is affiliated as well as the positive assurance of the backing of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the president of which, James

O'Connell, acted as chairman of the delegation of the unions in the conferences held in San Francisco during the months of July and August, and who is thoroughly familiar with all of the facts relating to the controversy.

The unions have rented quarters on Sixteenth street and are now busily engaged in establishing a commissary department to which strikers and their families can turn for supplies during the life of the strike. Here they will be able to get groceries and supplies of various kinds at rates much below those prevailing in retail stores of the city. The Consumers' Co-operative League is in charge of the department and have placed at the head of it a man of long experience in the work so that it will be competently conducted.

Telegraphic information from Washington indicates that the Industrial Conference now going on in that city is not going to concern itself with matters of this kind, so that the assertion of the

employers that they are acting as they did in the interest of the government is pure buncombe and undeserving of consideration.

Locally there have been no negotiations between the unions and the employers except in a few instances where individual shops wished to break away from the employing group and sign agreements with the unions separately. In this way a number of establishments have commenced work since the inauguration of the strike. It is likely that in the wearing-out process that the employers have apparently decided upon they will be defeated by the breaking away of one establishment after another.

The officers of the Bay Counties Metal Trades Council express entire satisfaction with the situation up to date and are confident of ultimate victory for the unions. The right is all on their side and they entertain no fears whatever of the final outcome.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1919.

Senator Johnson himself has made a joke of his "six-to-one" proposition. In his Tacoma speech he unconsciously admitted that the explanation of President Wilson contained the facts regarding the veto power of the United States in the Executive Council. Senator Johnson will never be able to explain away the lapse which allowed him to reveal the true state of affairs. Whether he changes his mind and eventually votes for ratification of the treaty or not it is a certainty that the people of California are overwhelmingly in favor of ratification.

As is their usual custom the reds made a great deal of noise and did a lot of talking at the Bakersfield convention of the California State Federation of Labor. They boasted of their strength and freely predicted that they were henceforth to be in control of the organization. They convinced correspondents of red-tinged newspapers that they were rapidly becoming a power in the labor movement and that the rank and file favored their dreamy policies. However, when the vote was taken on the great red program, the "One-Big Union," just eight delegates in the convention voted for it. Those experienced in the labor movement, of course, are aware of the fact that half a dozen reds can make more noise than a regiment of conservatives, but when inexperienced people hear the noise they become convinced that the reds are there in great numbers. The truth is that the raw meat eaters have no chance whatever of gaining control over the labor movement of California or of the United States.

The press of the country has not given fair reports to the testimony given by those who favor pending legislation to control the meat packing industry. They did not report the fact that the relatively few people who appeared on behalf of this legislation, represent at least one hundred times as many voters as those who opposed the Kenyon-Anderson and Kendrick bills. The stock raisers and farmers of the country are almost a unit for the legislation and it is a certainty that the great mass of the wage workers favor it, so that there can be no doubt that if the question were to be submitted to a referendum vote of the people it would carry by an overwhelming majority. There are to be further hearings by the Senate committee having the legislation in charge after the peace treaty and the League of Nations has been disposed of and those who favor control of the packing industry will have a better chance to place their views before the public because the press will not dare to ignore them.

The Industrial Conference

All appearances indicate that the hope entertained by many that the industrial conference called by President Wilson, and which is now in session at the National Capital, would result in the establishment of a basis upon which capital and labor might work together more harmoniously than in the past, is doomed to be blasted. If any one thing sticks out conspicuously over the others that thing is that the swath separating employer and employee, capitalist and worker, is a great deal wider than most people believed.

One recommendation made by the employing group proves this beyond the possibility of doubt. That is the recommendation that no employer should be required to bargain with men who were not actually employees in the establishment over which he exercises control. This recommendation is founded upon greed and the desire to absolutely dominate industry by employers. Years and years of practical experience have demonstrated to the workers the impossibility of getting along under a state of things where only those employed in an establishment could negotiate for improved conditions or increased pay. No matter what safeguards were thrown around the negotiators the employer almost invariably has found a way of separating such individuals from their jobs, and as a direct consequence of this ability has been able to intimidate and coerce the workers into accepting conditions that were highly distasteful and unfair to them. This knowledge was the one all-important factor in bringing trade unions into existence and establishing the system of collective bargaining as it now prevails. And now the employers, being fully conscious of the effectiveness of this system, are putting forth every effort to revert to the scheme under which they were able to become absolute masters over the lives of the workers. To adopt this recommendation of the employing group at the conference would be to take a backward step and to surrender everything that the labor movement has gained through a hundred years of pain and tears and toil. Of course the representatives of labor at the conference will not accept any such dictum, and if they did the great mass of toilers of the country would refuse to acquiesce, because it would mean slavery for the future. If that recommendation by the employing group is an indication of the new spirit that is to dominate the employers of the future and regulate the conditions of industry we might just as well make up our minds right now that the years before us hold out the hope for nothing but the very bitterest of warfare between the two elements—employer and employee—and that instead of the war having had an influence helpful to democracy it has had the very opposite effect and has inspired in the breast of greed the idea that autocratic domination is again at hand.

A few British employers got a similar notion in their heads shortly after the close of the war and by patting a small number of weak-minded workers on the back who had a little influence with their fellows and telling them that they were good fellows and great men induced them to inaugurate what they called the "shop steward system" in a number of industrial institutions in that country. These pigmy-minded individuals at once began to ignore the parent organizations and their officers and to carry on direct negotiations with employers in the different establishments. This went on for a little while until the workers began to see what a tremendous advantage the scheme gave to their employers, when they proceeded to dethrone the culprits who had misled them and today the shop steward system, or the system whereby employers dealt directly with their own employees, is little more than a disgusting memory. And it is this system that the employing group now in attendance at the industrial conference in Washington would have the American workers agree to in the interest of industrial peace. The price asked is altogether too high and the American workers will not for an instant entertain the proposition.

If the employers have no better scheme than this to offer as a cure for existing industrial evils then there is no hope of anything of a progressive nature coming from them, and if the conference is to accomplish anything of a helpful or lasting nature the inspiration will have to come from the other two groups represented. But in the event the conference as a whole fails to bring forth anything worth while there is no reason for discouragement on the part of the workers because the American Federation of Labor and its subsidiaries will continue to function in the usual manner and success be achieved along the ordinary trade union lines.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

It is amusing to read the San Francisco Chronicle these days and see the manner in which it endeavors to create prejudice against the President of the United States by criticising him because of the presence of American troops in Russia. During the war this same paper published one editorial after another urging the Allies, including the United States, to send great armies to Russia and thus establish an "Eastern Front." The man who guides the present editorial policy of the paper either has a very short memory or he believes the readers of the sheet are so afflicted else he would not dare to indulge in the inconsistency which now characterizes the paper.

William J. Bryan says he is against the man who treats intoxication as a joke. "I mean men like a clubman I once met in Atlanta," he continued. "This clubman and a party were just leaving the club when the footman who preceded them tripped on the steps and rolled clear down to the sidewalk. As he picked himself up, the rounder poked him in the ribs and cried: 'William, you must be more careful in future. Don't you realize that if you make a practice of going downstairs that way people will begin to think you really belong to the club?'"

Here is a gem of logical reasoning from last Monday morning's San Francisco Chronicle: "The league covenant is objectionable fundamentally in that it purports to commit coming generations to effective action under certain conditions when we cannot possibly know what that future generation would wish to do under those conditions. We do know that when the time comes the future generation will do what at the time it may desire, regardless of what we of this generation promise that it shall do. It is settled that the covenant as it stands will not be ratified by us. If some amendments apparently favored by a majority of the Senate are adopted, some other nations will refuse to ratify, and the entire series of treaties would fail. That may be just as well. Sobered by experience, we should then probably make new treaties that are workable. In the meantime business is going on as usual." What a convincing argument this is! For a hundred and forty years the State Department has been making treaties with other nations which bound future generations to effective action when we did not know what the future generations wished in the premises and each generation has religiously carried out the provisions of such treaties. The government has continually issued bonds to make improvements and for other purposes and future generations paid them without a murmur. Right here in San Francisco we have built public buildings, sewers and all sorts of things and issued bonds payable by future generations without knowing what those generations would wish concerning them. But when we make a treaty which insures future generations against war the Chronicle becomes fearful lest the boys of the future may be anxious to go on the battlefields to be slaughtered by the very latest instruments of destruction. What a terrible injustice it would be to future generations to deny them the glorious privilege of sacrificing their lives on the battlefields by doing something of this character. This same sheet frankly admits that unless the treaty is signed as it is that it will be a useless document and is very gleeful over the prospect of this happening. What do the mothers of men think of this ghoulish happiness over such a prospect?

If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.

WIT AT RANDOM

"What is heredity?"

"Something a father believes in until his son starts to act like a fool."—Life.

"Good morning, Mrs. Jagsby. We are peace delegates."

"Peace delegates?"

"Yessum. We were sent by Mr. Jagsby, who was unable to get home last night. He wants us to arrange the armistice terms and settle on the size of the indemnity he owes you."

"Umph! You tell Mr. Jagsby if he doesn't show up here in the next hour I'll come and get him. He's not in Holland."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Traveling in the mountains, a man stopped at a cabin and asked for a drink of water. An old woman brought it to him, and after drinking he had quite a talk with her, telling her about some of the wonders he had seen in the outside world.

When he finally stopped to take breath, the old woman took the pipe out of her mouth and said:

"Stranger, if I knowed as much as you do, I'd go somewhere an' start a little grocery."

In one of the stevedore regiments that was doing construction work in Mehunsur-Yevre, was a ducky who was exceedingly bow-legged. One Sunday morning they were having inspection and the top sergeant called "Tenshun"! He glanced over the line and pointed at the bow-legged negro.

"Look hyah, ducky," he said, "when Ah says 'tenshun ah means 'tenshun. You all am to come to 'tenshun in the quickedest manner possible!"

"Ah am at 'tenshun, sergeant," replied the suspected one, guiltily.

"Yo' ain't a-tall," replied the sergeant. "From the waist up yo' is, but from de waist down yo' is at parade rest."—American Legion Weekly.

"Well, 'Rastus, I hear you are working again. What business are you engaged in?"

"I'se done be engaged in de mining business, sah."

"What kind of mining are you doing—gold, silver, or diamond?"

"I'se done calcimining, sah."

An old-timer was reminiscing at the club. "Speaking of famous singers," he said, "I remember being present at a concert at which Madam Nilson was to sing, but she was indisposed. The foreigner who announced the fact said: 'Madam Nilsson ees a leetle horse.'"

"Noticing a ripple of laughter run through the audience, he repeated in some confusion, 'a leetle horse, a leetle horse, a leetle colt.'"

"Whereupon a facetious occupant of the gallery brought down the house by asking, 'Well, then, why don't you trot her out'?"

Struck by the notice, "Iron sinks," in a shop window a wag went inside and said he was perfectly aware of the fact that "iron sank."

Alive to the occasion the smart shopkeeper retaliated:

"Yes, and time flies, but wine vaults, sulphur springs, jam rolls, grass slopes, music stands, sheep run, Kent hops and holiday trips, scandal spreads, standard weights, India rubber tires, the organ stops, the world goes 'round, trade returns, and—"

But the visitor had bolted. After collecting his thoughts he returned and showing his head at the doorway, shouted: "Yes, I know, and marble busts."—Irish World.

MISCELLANEOUS

FLIRTING WITH FARMERS.

At a conference of business men, held under the auspices of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, special attention was paid to the farmers. These sons of toil were assured support in their attempt to organize and "to buy, sell and bargain collectively concerning their own products."

A demand was made that present laws be clarified so that this co-operation will be permitted without fear of prosecution.

In the case of the industrial workers, however, these business men sounded a different note, and demanded that no union be permitted unless it accepts "legal responsibility for its action and those of its officers and agents."

The conference called for the abolishment of legislation that prohibits the "Taylor" system and other sweat shop practices in navy yards, and arsenals. The business men don't like the proposed international labor conference and instructed a committee to go to Washington and submit the resolutions to the President and members of Congress "and to take such other steps as shall make these resolutions effective."

The business men called their meeting "Our Country First" conference. It is significant that this conference was held just prior to the industrial conference called by the President.

CONVENTION AIDS HINDUS.

The recent annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held at Bakersfield, passed the following resolution, protesting against the deportation of certain California Hindus, at the concluding session of the convention held last Saturday:

Whereas, Deportation proceedings are now in progress against six members of the Hindustan Gadar party on account of their violation of the United States neutrality laws, during the recent war, by seeking to aid their country in achieving its independence; and

Whereas, The right of political asylum has been extended to numerous European patriots in the past, such as Louis Kossuth of Hungary, John Boyle O'Reilly of Ireland, and Carl Schurz of Germany, and this right of political asylum is equally applicable to these Hindus, who, if deported, will be tried by court-martial, India now being governed under martial law, and perhaps executed for an offense, which they have expiated in this country; and

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, many central labor councils of California and representative labor bodies all over the United States have protested to both the Departments of Labor and Immigration against the proposed deportations on the ground that they would constitute a violation of the right of political asylum and perhaps mean the forfeiture of the lives of the unfortunate men involved; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates duly accredited to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, heartily endorse this action of organized labor and request Secretary of Labor Wm. B. Wilson to exercise clemency in the disposition of these cases; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, Commissioner of Immigration Anthony Caminetti and to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark. Get it.

ORPHEUM.

Albertina Rasch the Polish dancer called the Unsurpassable Exponent of Choreographic Art, and her company of terpsichoreans will head the Orpheum bill next week, appearing in interpretative dance creations conceived and arranged by her. "Sweeties" is modern American for one's best bet in "Sweethearts." William Friedlander and Will M. Hough have used the expression as a title for an exceedingly amusing one-act play which might be described as an "International Matrimonial Alliance." Comfort and King thoroughly fill the demand for negro characterizations which when accurately presented are always popular. They will appear in the laughable skit "Coontown Divorcons." Harry Norwood and Alpha Hall in "Sense and Nonsense" emphasize the old proverb "There's many a true word spoken in jest." It is a singing and talking novelty which displays to the fullest advantage the versatility and talent of these two admirable artists. Kharum, the Persian Pianist, is undoubtedly a virtuoso. He appears in his national costume and may be briefly summed up as an extraordinary novelty. The Melnotte Duo, exceedingly clever gymnasts, will introduce an original balancing act called "A Night Out." Jack Morrissey and his company of Australian Ropers and Whipcrackers will manifest their skill in an unusual but interesting manner. The successful musical comedy "Not Yet Marie" will be the only holdover in a remarkable and novel bill which will have as a special added attraction the celebrated humorist, James J. Morton, who is appropriately styled "An Animated Programme," for he facetiously announces each act in the bill, apparently unconscious of the fact that he himself is the life of the party.

PAY BIG ASSESSMENT.

Members of the Molders' Union who are working and who are receiving \$6 a day or more are paying \$1 per day assessment for the benefit of molders now on strike against the shipyards and metal trades shops.

If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.

TAXES!

TAXES!

TAX PAYERS
TAKE NOTICE.

1. That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the third Monday in October and will be delinquent on the first Monday in December next thereafter at 5 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen percent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at 5 o'clock p. m., an additional five per cent will be added thereto. That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at five o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

2. That all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

3. Taxes are payable at the office of the Tax Collector in the City Hall between the hours of 8:30 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For the convenience of taxpayers, the office of the Tax Collector will remain open until 5 o'clock p. m. during the last week of each collection.

EDWARD F. BRYANT, Tax Collector.
City and County of San Francisco.

NO CHARTERS FOR WOMEN.

The convention of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union recently held at Buffalo voted not to submit to a referendum vote an amendment to the constitution which would permit women to become members of the union.

The opposition came largely from the New England and southern states. It was stated that in Seattle, Chicago and other cities where women are becoming a competing factor with the men, some action will be necessary. In Seattle the Central Labor Council issued cards to the women's shops, but it was hoped the international union would take steps to grant them the regular cards of the union. In Portland, Ore., the Central Labor Council, some weeks ago, assured the lady barbers they would be organized and recognized by the labor movement, if not by the Barbers' International Union, then by some action of the local central body.

There were more than 760 delegates present from the United States and Canada. Next to the proposal to admit women to membership, the amendment proposing to continue as members those who became employers brought out the warmest debate. This was also defeated. The present plan compels members becoming employers to take out withdrawal cards. Those seeking to change this feature want members who become shop owners to be able to continue membership and retain their benefits but with no voice or vote in union affairs.

The convention increased the per capita tax from 40 cents per month and increased the weekly sick benefits from \$5 to \$8. The next convention will be held in Kansas City, Mo., in 1924.

PRESENT WEDDING GIFT.

A handsome silver service has been presented M. E. Decker and bride by the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, of which Decker has long been secretary. Decker was married about three weeks ago.

Demand the union label on all purchases.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

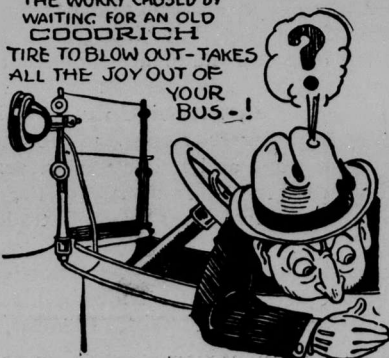
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

THE WORRY CAUSED BY
WAITING FOR AN OLD
GOODRICH
TIRE TO BLOW OUT—TAKES
ALL THE JOY OUT OF
YOUR BUS—!



Visit the Largest Hardware Store in the Mission

Goodrich Fabric Tires
Adjusted at 6,000 miles

Goodrich Silvertown Cords
Adjusted at 8,000 miles

AS A MARK OF

Distinction Quality and Service

We are Handling a Complete Line

GOODRICH TIRES AND TUBES

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

Walfe Hardware & Lumber Co.

19th and Folsom Streets

Phones Mission 38 and 39



XXVIII The Single Exception

We all know families which have the same income today that they had before the war.

These families cannot possibly live as they lived before, unless they run into debt.

If they live within their income, they must deny themselves many things to which they were accustomed.

A dollar doesn't go as far as it used to go. Some experts say that compared to five years ago a dollar has the purchasing power of about 60 cents.

The price of everything from rent to shoe shines has gone up in San Francisco.

That makes it awfully hard for the families whose income has remained the same.

But wait a minute!

The price of one thing has not gone up—water!

Water sells for the same price in San Francisco today that it did before the war, though it costs a great deal more to produce.

So we are in the same boat as those families of fixed income.

Everything costs us more than before, but we derive our income from the single commodity that has not advanced in price.

Like those families, we feel the need of more money to meet our increased expenses.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

WATERFRONT STRIKE.

Last Sunday morning the Teamsters' Union held a special meeting in the Building Trades Temple for the purpose of considering the question of striking in sympathy with the riggers and stevedores. The meeting was called at the request of a number of members of the organization. After considerable discussion it was voted to leave the entire matter in the hands of the executive board with power to call a special meeting to take a strike vote if in the judgment of the committee it seemed advisable.

On Monday morning following the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, on request of about a hundred members, held a special meeting in Eagles' Hall to consider the advisability of changing the committee which has been in charge of the strike and turning things over to the regularly elected officer of the union. After a debate lasting more than three hours a vote was taken and the conference committee discharged and future negotiations placed in the hands of the president, the secretary and the three business agents of the organization.

Since that time no definite action has been taken by either side to the waterfront controversy looking to further conferences or settlement, each side apparently waiting for the other to make the first move along these lines.

Stories appearing in some of the daily newspapers of the city have been purely figments of the imagination of the reporters writing them, and are, therefore, to be given no credence whatever.

It is probable the conciliation committee of the San Francisco Labor Council will make some move before the end of the week, but nothing has yet been done owing to circumstances over which the committee has no control.

SINGLE TAX MEETINGS.

The regular Tuesday night meeting of the Bay District Single Tax Club at the Vegetarian Restaurant was addressed by Mr. Walter Thomas Mills, legislative adviser for the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota. Mr. Mills declared the consumer could only be robbed through the medium of an "unfair price," that an unfair price was only possible where some form of monopoly existed, for the reason that competing firms, in an open field, would underbid one another in the effort to obtain the business until they got the price down where only a fair return was netted for their services.

Today this monopoly is exercised in five fields of activity:

1. Natural resources.
2. Transportation.
3. Manufacturing and storage.
4. Markets.
5. Finance.

And of these the monopoly of natural resources is the most serious, for the reason that if you corrected all the other four, and left land monopoly untouched, the latter would, in the form of increased ground rents, absorb like a sponge all the benefits accruing from improvements in all the others.

The club will be addressed next Tuesday evening by Mr. Walter Macarthur, of the United States Shipping Commission, upon the League of Nations. All meetings of the club are open to the public.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions passed away during the week just closed: Domenic Depaoli of the roofers, John Kazapis of the sailors, Joseph J. Mundegle of the painters, William J. Dowling and Oscar Nelson of the riggers and stevedores, A. T. Hammerson of the locomotive engineers, Adolph Jacowicz of the barbers.

CRACKER BAKERS.

In accordance with an agreement entered into at the time they returned to work the Cracker Bakers received last week a proposition from the employers concerning arbitration of the existing differences. The proposition was not satisfactory and a counter proposal was submitted by the workers. Two conferences have been held between the contending parties and representatives of the Labor Council, but up to the present no definite understanding has been reached. Other conferences are to be held in an effort to arrive at some conclusion.

CEMETERY EMPLOYEES.

Cemetery Employees' Union has elected John Dempsey a delegate to the Labor Council.

PICTURE FRAME WORKERS.

Picture Frame Workers' Union, whose members have been on strike for ten days for a daily wage of \$6.40, reports that five employers have conceded the demands of the organization and that at a special conference to be held today with officers of the Labor Council and employers, it is hoped to come to some understanding whereby the strike will be settled. About 150 workers are affected by the strike.

William Wilgus has been elected a delegate to the Labor Council, vice R. F. McDowell.

CIGARMAKERS.

A new wage scale and working agreement has been adopted by the local Cigarmakers' Union, and is now being presented to employers.

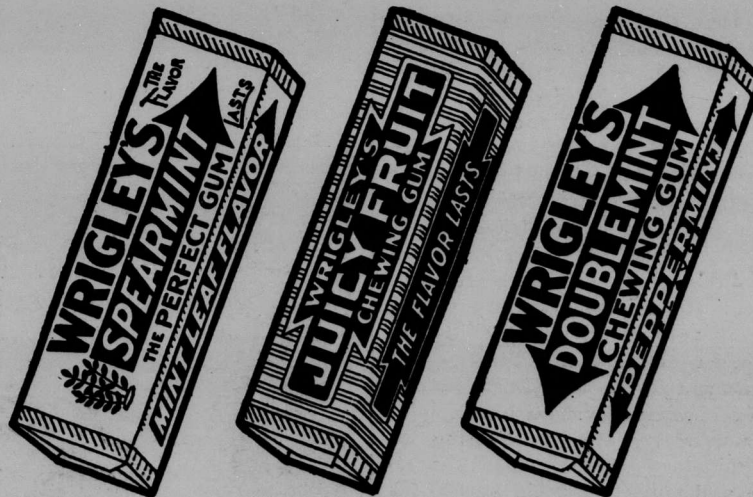
WRIGLEY'S

5^c a package
before the war

5^c a package
during the war

5^c a package
NOW

THE FLAVOR LASTS
SO DOES THE PRICE!



SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Meeting Held October 10, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All officers present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Undertakers—Fred Dahl, vice C. K. Russ. Tailors No. 80—M. A. Trummer, vice A. Pawloski. Picture Frame Workers—William Wilgus, vice R. F. McDowell. Bakers No. 24—Roland Stahl, John Mandere, Frits Ziegenhirt, Thom Gillespie, vice Theo. Linquist, Peter Nohles, John Noll. Cemetery Employees—John Dempsey. On motion, delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Hatters, reporting donations to Cigarmakers and Los Angeles Street Carmen. Mayor James Rolph, assuring the Council of his readiness to assist in bringing about industrial peace. Steam Shovel Men, reporting donations to Cigarmakers and Street Carmen.

Referred to Janitors' Union—From State Harbor Commissioners, relating to proposed increase in wages.

Referred to Watchmen's Union—From Department of Public Works, relating to new scale.

Referred to Executive Committee—Bakery Wagon Drivers, new wage scale. From Retail Clerks 432, applications for boycotts against a number of firms.

Referred to Label Section—From Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, relative to unfair products of John F. Jelke Co., of Chicago.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From State Superintendent of Public Instruction, relating to conference at Girls' High School, October 18, at 10 a. m.

Referred to Riggers and Stevedores' Union—Series of telegrams in relation to their International Union and present strike.

Resolution, introduced by Delegate Rose Gammons, protesting to Federal authorities against military censorship at Gary, Indiana. On motion, resolutions were adopted.

Request of Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher for the floor to explain the proposed purchase of Sutro properties. Request granted and Mr. Gallagher gave detailed information on the subject. On motion, Council went unanimously on record in favor of the purchase and directed the secretary to so inform the Board of Supervisors, to the end that the said properties may be acquired for public use.

Reports of Unions—Stage Employees, donated to carmen and cigarmakers, have negotiated new agreement with the employers. Butchers 508, request investigation as to why civil service examinations for market inspectors have been held up. Teamsters 85—Will hold special meeting Sunday, October 12, to consider their policy and action as to the waterfront situation. Tailors No. 80—Have been on strike for six weeks, members all standing firm, have heard suits of clothes being sent to be finished at Chicago were all spoiled; the international as well as local unions contributing to financial support. Riggers and Stevedores—Membership still on strike, standing firm, employers hiring non-union men who are unable to do the work. Ship Clerks—Still on strike with the stevedores. Grocery Clerks—Negotiating new agreement, ask all to buy every day before 6 p. m. Street Carmen—Donated \$100 to striking tailors. Machinists—Members on strike for a week owing to breaking of agreement by employers, are endeavoring to establish a commissary for the benefit of all unions on strike, and union set aside \$10,000 for the purpose; invite all to Coliseum Sunday morning, Oct. 12. Cracker Bakers—Holding conferences with employers after returning to work, ask

everybody to refrain from patronizing products of National Biscuit Co. Bakers No. 24—Making progress in conferences with employers on new wage scale, ask all not to patronize the unfair bakeries: Dragon, Victoria and Athens. Cooks Union—Calls attention to the unfair Owl Restaurant on lower Market, feeding strike breakers; Imperial Grill on Market and Savoy on Taylor street, are also unfair. Cigarmakers—Are presenting a new wage scale. Barbers—Donated to carmen and cigarmakers. Jewelers—Are still on strike at Shreve & Co., have gained an increase of 30 per cent in wages; ask coppersmiths to stay away from Shreve's. Retail Delivery Drivers—Jewel Tea Company still unfair. Piano & Organ Workers—Have negotiated a new agreement with their employers, accepting \$160 per month.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of resolution submitted in relation to the West Calumb, committee took evidence and finds that crew was furnished by San Pedro branch, also that the International Seamen's Union has contract with United States Shipping Board or Emergency Fleet Corporation to furnish crews for all vessels operated by them, wherefore committee sent letters to California State Federation of Labor and the Executive Council of A. F. of L. asking these bodies to endorse and enforce boycotts against the West Calumb and other unfair vessels of the Los Angeles Ship and Drydock Company. Recommended that increase in wages asked by Cracker Bakers' Union be referred to special sub-committee handling the negotiations with the employers. Recommended that the scale for steam engineers in laundries, as submitted by Steam and Operating Engineers be indorsed. Recommended endorsement of wage scale of Auto Mechanics No. 1305, subject to endorsement of international union. Reported progress in negotiations in behalf of janitors with Janitors' Supply Company, and Building Maintenance Co. With respect to application of Street Carmen's Union, for a conditional boycott on the United Railroads, committee reported finding difficulty in defining this new kind of boycott, and recommended that a campaign be carried out to patronize the Municipal cars, and that a slogan to this effect be added to the minutes issued to the affiliated union. On motion, the matter was re-referred to the committee. In the matter of tailors' controversy with their employers, committee recommended that the union enter into a temporary agreement with the Pacific Coast Merchants' Association, with a view to enable both employers and employees to perfect their machinery for collective bargaining to standardize conditions in the tailoring industry for the Pacific Coast. Amendment was made to the report to declare the Council's intention to levy a boycott against Kelleher & Browne, and McDonald & Collett. On being put to a vote the amendment was carried by a vote of 48 ayes to 38 noes. With the two exceptions noted, the report and recommendations of the committee were concurred in.

Report of Special Committee—Special committee on the waterfront strike situation reported a deadlock in the negotiations, the Waterfront Employers' Union having firmly declared itself as not going to negotiate with the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, "as at present constituted." On motion, committee was continued

and requested to make further efforts at composing the differences.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on the bills, and same were ordered paid.

Receipts—\$430.75. **Expenditures**—\$1,000.25.

Council adjourned at 11:40 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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On Easy Payments

BUY AT THE BIG SQUARE DEAL STORE

Your Word's Good for Credit
on All Home Furnishings

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271 POST STREET, NEAR STOCKTON

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Pacific Coast

Herman's Hats

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SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

Union-Made
CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

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Member of the Associated Savings Banks of
San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.

Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1919.

Assets	\$60,509,192.14
Deposits	57,122,180.22
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,387,011.92
Employees' Pension Fund	306,852.44

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.

Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christenson, L. S. Sherman.



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PRIVATE OPERATION EXPENSIVE.

Some time there will be an honest inquiry into railway management, and when it is undertaken there will be revelations that will prove that other than a desire "to serve the people" animates railway executives who are appealing to Congress to return the roads to private management.

In August, 1918, a committee of citizens of Altoona, Penn., came to Washington to point out to officials of the railroad administration that vast manufacturing plants established by the Pennsylvania Railroad were available for the production of materials then badly needed to sustain the constantly growing demands of Europe. It was represented that while the nation's industries generally were feverishly active in rushing supplies and equipment, the magnificent shops of the Pennsylvania, erected at a cost of scores of millions of dollars, were working but part time with greatly reduced forces.

The delegation was moved largely by selfish considerations—it sought to secure for the community it represented some of the "prosperity" that was being distributed by the government, through its various war boards.

Being tolerably familiar with the plants in question, the writer, in company with Congressman John M. Rose, of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania district, interviewed J. T. Wallis, superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania Railroad, then in charge of motive power equipment for the railroad administration.

"Is it true, Mr. Wallis, that the Pennsylvania shops are antiquated and may be abandoned so far as new work is concerned?" Mr. Wallis was asked.

"It is not true," he replied.

"Why was it necessary then, for a committee to come here and plead that they be utilized for war work? There is a generally-held opinion in several Pennsylvania towns that there is a very definite purpose to hamper the government and obstruct its measures for prosecuting the war."

"That's all bosh," Mr. Wallis declared, with heat. "We constructed more than 300 locomotives at Altoona last year and that is the department's limit."

"But these shops are operating but a fraction of the time, whereas it is contended by good managers that they should operate three shifts daily, to reduce overhead burdens."

"We are now making the cheapest and best locomotive in the world.

"What is the relative cost of locomotives built in your own plants and those built by private manufacturers?" he was asked.

"For a type which has been adopted for general service, we pay private contractors approximately \$60,000 and build the same engine at Juniata for approximately \$38,000."

"What is the relative efficiency of engines manufactured by you and purchased from private concerns?"

"Ranking Juniata engines at 100, I should say that the engines which we purchase should be rated at 80. Not one of the engines manufactured in our own shops has exploded, while a number of purchased engines have given 'way, sometimes with rather disastrous results."

"Then, Mr. Wallis, how can you explain this discrimination against your own engines, which you admit are constructed for less money and develop greater efficiency? What logical reason can there be for not utilizing to the full the plants which you are now operating less than one-third of the time?"

Mr. Wallis hesitated a bit before he made reply, and then it came with significant distinctness:

"We are compelled to tickle those who tickle us."—Charles M. Kelly, in "Labor."

THE STEEL STRIKE.

The American labor giant is rousing himself to the support of the steel strike. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor spent three hours Monday night in Washington with the presidents of the 24 international unions which together compose the National Committee for organizing the Iron and Steel Workers, now called the "strike committee." Results of this meeting will be seen later—its proceedings are not yet public.

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor has reached here to begin active participation in the strike and direction of the state forces of labor to fight for the rights being denied strikers. In ten towns no meetings whatever are permitted; in Pittsburgh itself no picketing is allowed and meetings are now allowed only in the labor temple itself—far from the mills and homes of strikers—and in one small hall on the north side which is of a size which would be satisfactory if freedom were given to run a dozen such meeting places in every section as the strike would be conducted if freedom pertained. In general, picketing and meetings are forbidden or severely restricted all over the state. In a few cities where the steel workers have made themselves a strong influence for the election of labor candidates, freedom obtains but those places are distressingly rare.

But that isn't the worst of the situation. The police, sheriffs and state constabulary are not only arresting strikers everywhere in spite of the absolute absence of disorder, but they are going into strikers' homes and beating strikers who refuse to go to work and throwing them into jail. It is not enough to be peaceful on the streets for strikers are arrested if they gather in groups of three or more; it is not enough to avoid gathering in groups of three, for strikers alone on the street have been beaten and arrested; it is not enough to stay off the street, for police, piloted around by company officials or gunmen, hunt out strikers' homes, violate their sanctity, beat up men and even women and throw strikers into jail for refusing to return to work.

If Kaiser Gary should win this fight which has for its object the Americanization of the steel industry, what would happen? Does anyone need to be told? Isn't it clear enough that the steel octopus has been chosen to grapple with the labor giant—the steel trust with war profits running up to eight times its pre-war profits can afford to put twenty million or so into a fight in which victory will solidify its despotic power to squeeze profits out of both its workers and the public which has always, in the last analysis, to pay its profiteering prices.

"The situation on all fronts is satisfactory," as the war communiques used to say. The strikers are holding solidly everywhere. It is a demonstration which certainly will have a proud place in the story of labor's great fights. Even if the rights of citizens were not denied, if meetings, picketing, and distribution of literature were freely permitted, it would still be a herculean task to keep in touch with the thousands upon thousands of strikers in the steel cities of the country. They speak a score of languages. Add to that the suppression of meetings, etc., and it begins to hit one hard as to how wonderful a fight is being made by the "hunkies"—as almost any foreigner in a steel mill is called. On top of all this, have been the terrorist tactics and still the foreigner is sticking and the strike is now closing up its third week without strike benefits or strike relief being paid. Yet, squealing and whining is practically unheard of. The trick used by companies in at least four steel towns of sticking up notices in various languages saying, "go to strike headquarters and demand the strike money which is due you," has failed to make even serious inconvenience for the organizers in those towns.

Out of this strike may be expected a new

appreciation of the place of the foreigner in the labor movement. The American Federation of Labor has always had a place for him whatever his race, creed or color; but rank and file of the membership were apprehensive lest so many foreign-born would break down American standards and offer an impassable barrier to the victorious progress of labor unionism. After the battle the "hunkies" are making in this strike, that fear will be gone.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.

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UNION FLORIST
Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to
3617 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

Orpheum O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

MATINEE EVERY DAY
ALBERTINA RASCH and Her Dancers; "SWEET-IES," a New Frill in Farce by William B. Friedlander and Will M. Hough; COMFORT & KING, in "Coontown Divorcons"; HARRY NORWOOD & ALPHA HALL, "Sense and Nonsense"; The Persian Pianist, KHARUM; MELNOTTE DUO in "A Night Out"; JACK MORRISSEY & CO., Australian Ropers and Whipcrackers; "NOT YET MARIE"; The Great Musical Comedy Hit.
An Additional Feature
JAMES J. MORTON
"An Animated Programme"
Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 15c, 25c, 50c.
PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

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"Lundstrom"

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—STORES—

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605 Kearny 26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

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DRAPERIES

on the

Easiest Terms

EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We Give and Redeem American Trading Stamps.

Square Deal

Godeau Funeral Service

A San Francisco firm using California materials and employing San Franciscans—a friend to the laboring man when he needs a friend. Independent of the Trust.

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Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
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Telephone Park 7797.
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

†Intertype Machines.
*Linotype Machines.
*†Linotype and Intertype.
**Monotype Machines.
†Simplex Machines.

(72)	Alexander, H. M.	48	Third
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672	Haight
(1)	Atlas Press, The	112	Hyde
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124	Mission
(59)	Beck Printing Co., H. L.	340	Sansome
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	140	Second
(89)	Bolte, C. N.	440	Sansome
(196)	Borgel & Downie	370	Second
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.	766	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739	Market
(93)	California Printing Co.	165	Jessie
(176)	*California Press	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae	1185	Church
(39)	*Collins, C. J.	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Co.	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press	275	Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509	Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.	818	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42	Second
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	344	Kearny
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.	565	Mission
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.	641	Stevenson
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(84)	Liberty Press	25	Fremont
(135)	Lynch, Jas. T.	3390	Eighteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press	315	Hayes
(37)	Marshall, J. C.	485	Pine
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	363	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company	440	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.	1216	Mission
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.	343	Front
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	25	Jessie
(32)	*Norton, R. H.	5716	Geary
(52)	*Overland Publishing Co.	259	Minna
(104)	Owl Printing Co.	565	Commercial
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753	Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden Co.	509-521	Howard
(88)	*Polyglot Printing Co.	118	Columbus Ave.
(143)	*Progress Printing Co.	516	Mission
(34)	Reuter Bros.	513	Valencia
(61)	Richmond Banner, The	320	Sixth Ave.
(64)	*Rincon Pub. Co.	641	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press	461	Bush
(83)	Samuel Printing Co.	16	Larkin
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818	Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324	Clay
(63)	*Telegraph Press	69	Turk
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press	88	First
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.	1105	Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30	Sharon
(43)	Western Printing Co.	82	Second
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	350	Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(205)	Bowman & Plimley	343	Front
(191)	Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.	442	Sansome
(200)	Cardoza Co., T. J.	45	Ecker
(210)	Dever, Garrity Co.	515	Howard
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company	560	Mission
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.	509	Sansome
(221)	Ingrisch, Louis L.	340	Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751	Market
(195)	Stumm, E. C.	675	Stevenson
(168)	Thumler & Rutherford	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographic Co., Inc., The... 509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.... Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency..... 766 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance..... 1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian... 340 Sansome
(8) *The Bulletin..... 767 Market
(11) *Call and Post, The. New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25) *Daily News..... 340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion..... Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo..... 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The..... 643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News... 118 Columbus Ave.
(39) *Mission Enterprise..... Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor..... 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant..... 423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The..... 643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The..... 5716 Geary
(52) *S. F. News Letter..... 259 Minna
(7) *Star, The..... 1122-1124 Mission
(41) The Seamen's Journal..... 59 Clay
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel..... 1185 Church
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish..... 30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room..... 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F..... 330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room..... 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co..... 16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N..... 766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co..... 259 Minna
(202) Photo Art Engraving Co..... 211 Stevenson
(201) Bright Photo-Engraving Co.....
..... New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co..... 53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. 563 Clay
(31) Drummond, J. A..... 245 Mission
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co..... 215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros..... 118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving..... 343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co..... 76 Second

STEREOTYPES AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(212) Hoffschneider Bros..... 140 Second

STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N..... 766 Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
Fairylend Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre.
Roseblum & Abrams, tailors, 1105 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
S. F. Firemen's Band.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 915 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

With the conflicting reports coming out of New York City regarding the strike in the printing industry, it is hard to get a line on the real condition of affairs. So far there seems to be little or no effort being put forth by either side to effect a settlement of the difficulty, rather it would appear that some of those prominent in the struggle are devoting a lot of time and effort in jockeying for political position. This development was not entirely unexpected; in fact the wise ones felt sure that it would come. New York with its 8000 members in the I. T. U., strongly backed by Chicago, which is at outs with the Indianapolis administration, will no doubt set up the pins for an international campaign next year that will make past performances in I. T. U. politics look like the proverbial thirty cents in comparison. A news dispatch, under date of October 14th, says: "Expulsion of the Central Federated Union of New York from the American Federation of Labor unless its 'sympathy and moral support' be withdrawn immediately from the 'outlawed' pressmen and press feeders' unions is demanded in a letter sent to President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor by heads of three international unions affected by the unauthorized printing trades strike

The newspaper scale committee is still continuing its attempt to bring about a settlement with the San Francisco Publishers' Association on the new scale of prices. A report will be made to the union meeting next Sunday afternoon. Every member of the organization should be present at that time.

Samson Dyckman Valentine, one of the founders of the printing house of Francis-Valentine & Co., died at his home in this city on Sunday, October 12, 1919, aged 89 years. Valentine was a pioneer of California, having come to this city in 1850 with his brother, Thomas B. Valentine, he established the well-known printing house that still bears his name.

Russell F. Reed, foreman of The Recorder Printing and Publishing Company, San Francisco, is the inventor of a simple and effective matrix cleaner, which can be affixed to the duplex rail of an assembly elevator of a linotype machine in such a manner that matrices are automatically burnished and cleaned with each action of the elevator. The importance of this useful invention will be readily appreciated by all lino operators, inasmuch as it eliminates entirely all handcleaning of matrices, thus saving a great amount of time and labor. Most important of all, this practical attachment permits the operator to read a line more readily, thus obviating errors in correction, and does away with eye-strain, the operator not having to look too closely at the reading face of the matrices.

A. J. Gassman, president of Seattle Typographical Union, was a visitor at local headquarters during the week.

Secretary Michelson would appreciate information concerning the whereabouts of A. D. Silva and A. J. Talimini.

The I. T. U. referendum vote on the three propositions submitted to the membership by the executive council, namely, to increase the old-age pension, to increase the mortuary benefit, to increase the salaries of officers, will take place Wednesday of next week, October 22, 1919.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

WANT SUNDAY CLOSING.

At the recent conference of journeymen barbers of the State who attended the convention of the California State Federation of Labor in Bakersfield, it was decided to submit to the twenty-eight local unions of barbers in California a proposition to try to secure a State law which would make compulsory the closing of all barber shops on Sunday.

PIANO WORKERS.

A new wage scale, providing a monthly wage of \$160, has been negotiated with employers by the Piano, Organ and Instrument Workers' Union.

UNDERTAKERS.

Undertakers' Union has elected Fred Dahl delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council vice C. K. Russ.

STAGE EMPLOYEES.

The Theatrical Stage Employees have just negotiated a new wage scale and working agreement with employers which provides for a material increase in wages and improved working conditions.

Brunswick

New Method— Better Tone

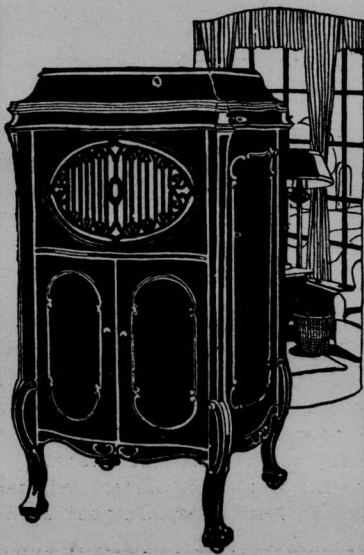
THE Brunswick's new Method of Reproduction assures tone hitherto impossible. And each record is played at its best.

Just a turn of the hand adapts the "Ultona" reproducer to any make of record—presenting the proper diaphragm and needle; its exact position on the record; the precise pressure.

No other phonograph offers the advantages of The Brunswick. Hear it before you buy.

There's a Brunswick dealer near you who will be glad to play this new-day instrument for you. His name and address and beautiful descriptive catalog sent upon request. Write for it.

20 Models and Finishes



The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

Manufacturers — Est. 1845
623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1418

LECTURES ON SALESMANSHIP.

By Joseph V. Breitwieser.

The University of California through the Extension Division, announces a series of six lectures on Salesmanship, to be given in the Public Library building, San Francisco, beginning on Friday evening, October 17, and continuing on successive Friday evenings.

The lecturer, Joseph V. Breitwieser, is a man of wide experience both as a practical advertising man and salesman and as a lecturer on the subject. The course of lectures is planned to meet the needs of men and women interested in salesmanship, especially those engaged in commercial work, and those who, as active salesmen and saleswomen, want to advance in position and improve their earning power.

The dates of the lectures and the subject of each follows:

October 17. The Aim of Salesmanship. Social purpose. Relation to other activities. Salesmanship and business. Temporary and permanent aims. Real salesmanship as a profession.

October 24. Personal Equipment of the Salesman. Personality. Habits, Knowing your goods. Voice, manner, speech, power of words, clothes, Self analysis. Psychology of the sales-vocation.

October 31. Opening of the Sale. Personal attitude. Estimating the prospect. Getting an interview. Meeting the customer. Interest and attention. Different situations. Concentration.

November 7. Development of the Sale. Plan. Emphasis. Departure from normal. Questions and answers. Arguments. Feelings. Method of statement. Affirmative procedure.

November 14. Closing the Sale. Psychological moment. Positive attitude. Something specific to do. Dynamic psychology. Resistance. Reapproach. Customer's close. Progressive close.

November 21. Meeting objections. Tact. Partial agreement. Looking around. Price. Competition. Lack of money. Children. Sales service. Future business.

The qualifications of Mr. Breitwieser to give an interesting and practical and authoritative course may be judged by the experience and associations he has had.

He has been advertising manager for Science Press, New York, and a contributor to "Judicious Advertising." Member of the committee of one hundred, with Elbert Hubbard as chairman, that launched the "Truth" campaign in advertising. Organizer and manager of numerous sales and advertising campaigns.

The course of six lectures to be given in the lecture room of the Public Library, San Francisco, is open to the public. Admission to single lectures is 50 cents, tickets for the course, \$2.00.

Lectures on advertising and other subjects are also available.

EDUCATOR HERE.

Only through organization can teachers in the public schools of the United States hope to secure adequate salaries and just treatment, is the opinion of Charles B. Stillman, president of the American Federation of Teachers, who is here today from Chicago in the interests of the organization which he represents.

"Our schools are facing a crisis," declares Stillman, who says "inadequate salaries and unjust treatment are forcing thousands of our best teachers out of the profession and are preventing self-respecting young men and women of ability from preparing for teaching, as the alarming decrease in normal school attendance shows."

Stillman declares that "if American education is to meet the demands of the critical period we are entering, forward looking men and women within the teaching force and without must not merely devote their best thought, but must coordinate their efforts."

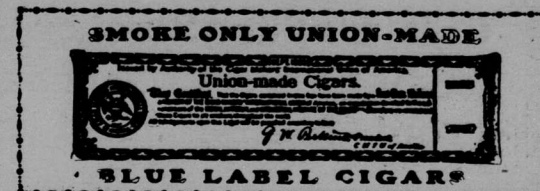
"The American Federation of Teachers, through its affiliation with the American Federa-

tion of Labor, with its membership of nearly four million," he added, "has the support of the most powerful and democratic force in our national life, and the force most vitally and intelligently interested in public education."

LINE MEN ADVANCE.

Wage increases that range from 50 cents to \$1 a day have been secured by organized electrical workers employed by the San Antonio Public Service company. All employees in the electrical department are included.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark. Get it.



Phone Market 2355 Yosemite Beer on Draught

JOHN WIESE
CAFETERIA—STEAM TABLE
Strictly Union Conditions
3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

Demand the Union Label

**ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING**

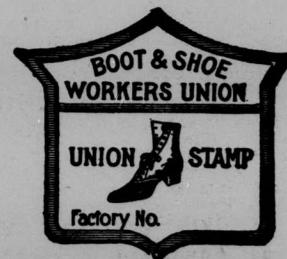
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

**Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-union factories**

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

This UNION STAMP



**All shoes without the UNION STAMP
are always Non-Union.**

**Do not accept any excuse for Absence
of the UNION STAMP.**

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely,
Pres.

Chas. L. Baine,
Sec.-Treas.

Men's Work Shoes

Here are Shoes that will wear and give solid comfort—made right in every detail, these Shoes will give absolute satisfaction.

Brown and Black Chrome Calf—Unlined Blucher Union Stamped Lace Shoes, Bellows Tongue Front, Munson Last Full Double Soles \$5.50



San
Francisco's
Union
Shoe
Store

B KATSEHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
825 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO
525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND

San
Francisco's
Union
Shoe
Store

NO STRIKE HERE

WE ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE PRESENT TAILORS' STRIKE
AS WE PAID THE WAGE SCALE REQUESTED
BEFORE SAME WAS DEMANDED

THE ONLY HIGH CLASS TAILORS THAT HAVE A
UNION SHOP

No effort will be spared to demonstrate
that we are the logical TAILORS for
ORGANIZED LABOR.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING ALL THE LATEST
FABRICS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WEAVES
AND DESIRE YOUR INSPECTION

Al. C. Posener - Phil F. Friedman

Artistic Tailoring

139 ELLIS STREET
ABOVE POWELL
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CARMEN'S BALL.

One of the most brilliant events of the season will undoubtedly be the Carmen's ball to be held at Scotitsh Rite Hall on October 18th. Always a most enjoyable event, it this year promises to be more attractive than ever. A ball is a ball the world over, but the Carmen's ball is always something different. It presents features, and these features are always good. This time the appearance of Baby Sylvia Yaffe will be one of them and not by any means the least. The young lady is both pretty and clever and has been seen in vaudeville here many times and generally as a headliner on programs. The program will also include the following:

Baby Millie Schacht, song and Hawaiian dance. (Pupil of Miss Blanche Hertz.) Miss Doris De Fiddes, dramatic soprano, in songs: "When You Look in the Heart of a Rose"; "Bubbles"; "Mother Machree", (by special request); Oriental fantasy, "Beauties of Cairo." Marie Kornbeck, Dorothy Meyer, Mabel Schord, Dorothy Rosenberg, Edythe Shively, Lucille Fisher, Eleanor Kramer, Izetta Rosenbaum, Janet Maclasky. Little slave girls, Alice Luthi, Myrle Wright, Erna Greenbaum, Bernice Lewis, Mary Worthington; by courtesy of Miss Doris De Fiddes.

Many feature numbers have been donated from the playhouses, including Clare Hamilton, well-known vocalist of San Francisco, who will sing popular songs.

The Garden Dancers by Dorothy Rosenberg, Marie Kornbeck, Dorothy Coleman, Emily Feder, Ruth Smith, Eleanor Cramer, Margaret Fitzpatrick, Edythe Shively, Lucille Fisher and Clare Smith.

Toe solo, Raymonda Greenwodd, by courtesy of Miss Doris De Fiddes.

ADVISORY WAGE COMMITTEE

Three representatives of the organized government employees have been appointed by the joint congressional commission on reclassification of the Civil Service to serve on an advisory committee on wages. The commission is thus continuing its announced policy of seeking the co-operation of the workers in the execution of its program. The employees representatives are: Luther C. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees; W. Carson Ryan, Jr., president of Federal Employees Union No. 2, which is the large Washington local union of government workers within the National Federation, and Miss Ethel Smith, executive secretary of the Washington committee of the National Women's Trade Union League, with which, local and national organizations of federal employees are affiliated.

MORE TEAMSTERS IN LINE.

Officers of the Brotherhood of Teamsters report that during the month of August last per capita tax was received on 115,000 members. President Tobin says "this is beyond the dream of the most optimistic member of our organization a few years ago."

That economic pressure is the force that drives workers into trade unions is shown in the case of Richmond, Va., taxi drivers who are uniting because a proposed city ordinance would put them out of business. The same kind of an ordinance was introduced in Norfolk. The taxi drivers in the latter city organized, and the authorities have abandoned their position and are co-operating with the drivers in correcting evils.



Exposure to Sun, Wind, Dust, Heat, Cold, Gases and Bad Lighting is injurious to your Eyes. Sore, Inflamed Eyes Quickly Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. At all Drug

Stores. Write for Eye Care Book, free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago